



Communication for Policy Research Africa (CPRafrica)

(South-South in Contract)

Final Technical and Financial Report

IDRC Grant Number:

106333-002

Research ICT Africa

409 The Studios

Old Castle Brewery

6 Beach Road

Woodstock

Cape Town

7925

**Country:** South Africa

Project leader: Alison Gillwald

**Project team:** Ondine Bello, Enrico Calandro, Mariama Deen-Swarray, Hettie Dreyer, Mpho Moyo and Christoph Stork.

30 November 2013

## **Abstract**

The overall objective of the Communication Policy Research - Africa (CPRafrica) is to foster the emergence of policy intellectuals in Africa who can help shape pro-poor information and communication technology policy and regulation for the achievement of sector performance outcomes that could contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction.

CPRafrica was launched in April 2010 and is hosted by Research ICT Africa with the intention of encouraging intellectual endeavor and research in the area of ICT policy and regulation in Africa. It seeks to create a forum in which African academics and researchers can engage and profile their research and provide a base from which they can contribute to global debates from an African perspective. The overall objective is to nurture policy intellectuals capable of informed and effective intervention in ICT policy and regulatory processes, specifically in developing-country contexts.

Over the course of previous cycles of IDRC funding this capacity-building initiative has collaborated with similar initiatives seeking to address the same problems in other regions of the global south, particularly CPRsouth in Asia and DIRSI's Acorn Redecom conference in Latin America. These initiatives are also part of a wider global policy research conferences seeking to build knowledge in this relatively new field which started in United States with Telecom Policy Research Conference (TPRC) over 40 years ago, and was adopted some time later in Europe through EuroCPR.

The first CPRafrica conference took place at the University of Cape Town four years ago. This was followed by annual conferences in association with the University of Nairobi where the second meeting was held in 2011, and in 2012 with the University of Mauritius in Port Louis. This was also the first joint meeting of CPRafrica and CPRsouth. With the hosting of the joint conferences alternating annually, LIRNEasia hosted the second joint conference of CPRafrica and CPRsouth at the Infosys campus in Mysore 2013.

As part of the development of policy intellectuals and in order to prepare scholars from Africa and Asia to gain entry and participation in international research conferences, a young scholars mentor programme had been attached to the conference. Over 87 young scholars have passed through the African young scholar programme over the last four years, with a number of them going on to present papers selected for the main conference in the following years.

Also, the best papers for the CPRafrica conferences have been published by the international ICT policy journal, INFO, boosting the continental levels of publication in this field significantly.

## **Keywords**

ICT; information and communication technology; communication policy research; policy and regulation; sector performance; young scholars; Global South, policy intellectuals; pro-poor policy.

## Table of Contents

1. Problem Statement	4
2. Objectives	4
3. Methodology	4
i. Selection of papers for CPRsouth8/CPRafrica2013 conference	4
ii. Selection of candidates for the Young Scholars' Tutorial Programme	5
4. Project activities	6
5. Project outputs	8
28 papers authored and presented at CPRsouth8/CPRafrica2013	8
Publication	8
<i>i. Research</i>	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
<i>ii. Capacity</i>	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
<i>iii. Policy and Practice</i>	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
6. Project outcomes	9
7. Overall Assessment and Recommendations	11
2. Knowledge Mapping	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
3. Budget and expenditure	12

## 1. Problem Statement

It is widely recognised that more efficient and equitable provision of ICT infrastructure and services will greatly advance economic growth and poverty alleviation in the Global South. The absence, high price, or low quality of ICT infrastructure and services too often inhibits innovative applications of ICTs for these ends. This is despite research (not least of all within the RIA, LIRNEasia, DIRSI network) demonstrating the importance of effective policy formulation and regulation for the achievement of positive ICT sector performance, or policy outcomes. Opportunities for engagement, either through new participatory public policy processes or as expert advisors to policy makers, have been limited across the continent by the lack of available rigorous research or expert evidence to inform such processes.

As a result, the global South lacks good policy and regulation generally. It lacks not only expert and committed government officials, but also experts who can help shape policy and regulation from the outside. Such experts who have both the necessary knowledge and the motivation to participate in policy and regulatory processes, for the most part from the outside but in some circumstances from within government, are described as policy intellectuals. In Africa the absence of public interest research in this area in universities as well as a lack of independent think tanks, means this role is often filled by foreign experts without local knowledge, or by those with vested interests in particular policy outcomes and often deep pockets to ensure they do. Communication Policy Research Africa (CPRafrica) seeks to create policy intellectuals throughout the continent able to undertake to research to inform evidence-based policy.

## 2. Objectives

The overall objective of the CPRafrica project is to foster the emergence of policy intellectuals in Africa who can help shape information and communication technology policy and regulations for the achievement of sector performance outcomes that will contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction.

The specific project objectives are:

- 2.1. to support the organisation of an annual regional policy conference for that will include at least a session to showcase research from other regions;
- 2.2. to organise and conduct a set of tutorials to build the capacity of young scholars.
- 2.3. to build and extend an internship program to support young scholars interested in understanding the policy debate from other regions in the South; and
- 2.4. to use assessment and tracking tools to measure the program uptake and the necessary alterations to respond to the needs of scholars from these regions and in this way map the emerging knowledge of the field within the region.

Since 2011, Research ICT Africa (RIA) has hosted four conferences as part of Communication Policy Research Africa (CPRafrica):

## 3. Methodology

### Selection of papers for CPRsouth8/CPRafrica2013 conference

A call for abstracts was published on the RIA website in January 2013, inviting submission of abstracts for papers on ICT policy and regulation research carried out in Africa, or relevant to Africa. The call was also sent to individuals and organisations on RIA distribution lists.

42 abstracts were submitted by the published deadline and allocated to reviewers based on their area of expertise. Abstracts were then reviewed in a double-blind process from which 22 were shortlisted, and 15 authors were finally invited to submit full papers.

### 14 papers were submitted and reviewed by a panel of 12 referees:

- Mr Ben Akoh (University of Manitoba)

- of Mauritius)
- Ms Nadia Bulbulia (NAB)
- Dr Marshini Chetty (University of Maryland)
- Mr Khaled Fourati (IDRC)
- Dr Alison Gillwald (RIA)
- Dr Abiodun Jagun (Ministry of Communication Technology, Nigeria)
- Dr Monica Kerretts-Makau (CCK)
- Dr Kammy Naidoo (UNCDF)
- Dr Dorothy Okello (Makerere University/ WOUGNET)
- Dr Taruna Ramessur (University)
- Mr Steven Song
- Mr Jean-Paul Simon (IPTS)
- Dr Christoph Stork (RIA)

**The review criteria are outlined below:**

- Does the principal research question capture the essence of the proposal? (15%)
- Is the proposal explicitly relevant to identified decision-makers in the ICT sector? (15%)
- Do the component research questions break the research question down further and link it to the research plan? (15%)
- Does the research plan include a literature search, method and data sources sections? (45%)
- Does the list of references and sources identify the key documents used? (5%)
- Does the title clearly and succinctly communicate the content given in the proposal? (5%)

Following the initial selection of abstracts and papers, the review process for CPRafrica becomes largely one of mentorship. Reviewers provide feedback to authors, assisting them to develop papers that meet conference standards, and those that are deemed to have met these standards are presented at the conference.

### **3.2. Selection of candidates for the Young Scholars' Tutorial Programme**

The call for motivations to participate in the 2013 Young Scholars' Programme was published on the RIA website in January 2013, and sent to individuals on RIA's distribution lists. The call was made to individuals from a range of sectors, including officers of government or regulatory agencies; entry- and mid-level officers of private companies in the communication industries; Masters/PhD students in economics, public policy, law, communications and journalism; entry- and mid-level officers in NGOs; researchers from think tanks; and journalists interested in ICT regulation and public policy.

Prospective candidates were required to submit a curriculum vitae and a one-page motivation outlining why they wish to become experts in ICT-related policy and regulatory reform in Africa. Applicants were assessed according to the following criteria:

- content of application;
- evidence of interest in, and commitment to, policy-relevant research for the Asia Pacific/Africa;
- quality of writing; and
- gender and country representation.

A selection panel comprising RIA executive director, Prof Alison Gillwald, RIA senior researcher and economist, Dr Christoph Stork, and RIA researchers Ms Mpho Moyo and Mr Enrico Calandro reviewed applications. From the 25 applications received, and based on the

above criteria, 15 young scholars from Africa (and the same number from the Asia-Pacific region) were selected to participate in the tutorials.

#### 4. Project activities

The fourth conference, **CPRafrica2013** was held jointly with **CPRsouth8** and hosted by LIRNEasia and IIT Madras, Chennai, and took place at InfoSys (Mysore, India) from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> of September.

During the two-day conference 28 papers (13 papers by African scholars and 15 papers by Asian scholars) were presented under the following topics:

- Mobiles and money
- Gender in ICT policy and regulation
- Drivers of policy change
- Gender and other divides
- Assessing ICT policy and regulation
- What works and what does not
- Benefits of using ICT

The conference programme also included panel discussions chaired by senior ICT scholars from the Global South:

- *The state of technology, policy and the implementation of financial inclusion in India*  
*Chair:* Supriya Singh (Australia)  
*Discussants:* Ashok Jhunjhunwala (IIT Madras, India) and Samit Ghosh (India)
- *Expert Policy/Regulatory Panel on the use of evidence*  
*Chair:* Rajendra Kumar (Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India)  
*Moderator:* Helani Galpaya (LIRNEasia, Sri Lanka)  
*Panellists:* Reg Coutts (Australian Communications and Media Authority); Abiodun Jagun (Advisor to Minister of Communication, Nigeria); Monica Kerrets-Makau (Communication Commission of Kenya); Giuditta de Prato (Institute for Prospective Technological Studies, Spain)
- *Regional reflections on research priorities*  
*Moderator:* Sunil Abrahams (Asia)  
*Discussants:* Marcio Lorio Aranha (DIRSI, Brazil); Alison Gillwald (RIA/UCT, South Africa); Jean-Paul Simon (Europe); Rohan Samarajiva (LIRNEasia, Sri Lanka)

For this year's conference, authors were also obliged to submit a policy brief for the CPRsouth8/CPRafrica2013 policy brief competition, adjudicated by Ms Payal Malik (Delhi University, India) and Prof Wallace Chigona (University of Cape Town, South Africa). The winning policy brief 'The Future of Broadband in Africa' was co-authored by Enrico Calandro and Christoph Stork from RIA, and Ranmalee Gamage from LIRNEasia.

The award for best paper from CPRsouth8/CPRafrica2013, as adjudicated by Prof Masatsugu Tsuji (University of Hyogo, Japan) and Prof Wallace Chigona (University of Cape Town, South Africa), went to Mariama Deen-Swaray (RIA), Alison Gillwald (RIA) and Ashleigh Morrell (RIA intern and LSE student) for their paper 'Lifting the gender veil on ICT indicators in Africa'.

30 Young Scholars, 13 from Africa and 17 from Asia, attended the **Young Scholars' Tutorial Programme** (3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> of September 2013) preceding the main conference.

- *Session 1: Introduction to tutorials & how to work with supply-side data*  
*Facilitator:* Rohan Samarajiva (Sri Lanka)

- *Session 2: Demand-side research*  
*Facilitator:* Christoph Stork (South Africa/Germany)
- *Session 3: Legal analysis*  
*Facilitator:* Marcio Aranha (Brazil)
- *Session 4: Research on Internet Governance*  
*Facilitator:* Ang Peng Hwa (Singapore)
- *Session 5: Evidence in the policy process*  
*Facilitator:* Rohan Samarajiva (Sri Lanka)
- *Session 6: Communicating research*  
*Facilitator:* Rohan Samarajiva (Sri Lanka)
- *Session 7: How to do a good literature review*  
*Facilitator:* Christoph Stork (South Africa/Germany)
- *Session 8: Writing a policy brief, including in-class exercise*  
*Facilitator:* Sujata Gamage (Sri Lanka)
- *Session 9: Discussion of research ideas/PhD proposals by Young Scholars*  
*Facilitators:*     Marcio Aranha (Brazil)  
                          Christoph Stork (South Africa/Germany)  
                          Sujata Gamage (Sri Lanka)  
                          Alison Gillwald (South Africa)  
                          Ang Peng Hwa (Singapore)  
                          Rohan Samarajiva (Sri Lanka)

In addition to the tutorials listed above, young scholars were afforded the opportunity to attend conference sessions, and interact and network with established ICT policy intellectuals.

## 5. Project outputs

The CPR conferences provide the only forum for policy-engaged scholars to meet face-to-face to exchange ideas, network and improve the quality of their scholarly work. It has begun to foster a new generation of active scholars and in-situ experts capable of contributing to good ICT-related policy and regulation in the region. The emphasis is on research for evidence-based ICT policy and regulation and on the use of research for policy influence.

The papers are the output of an exhaustive selection and mentorship exercise that goes far beyond ordinary peer-review process. The abstracts are selected on the basis of their originality, rigour and promise. The authors are then able to submit a paper which is commented on comprehensively by the reviewer before a final paper is submitted for selection. Only then is the paper finally reviewed and confirmed for selection.

Activity
Call for abstracts
Review of abstracts (Double Blind Process)
Best abstracts short-listed and categorized into sessions
Short-listed abstracts reviewed by the chair and discussant of each session
Best papers of each session are selected for presentation at the conference
Reviews conveyed to the authors
Selected presenters are introduced to the relevant chairs and discussants
Chair and/or discussants mentor paper presenters on the contents of the paper
Selected papers presented in the form of a policy presentation
Best paper selected
Best policy brief competition adjudicated
Conference papers published on SSRN
Other best papers submitted by RIA and LIRNEasia, or by independently by authors to leading ICT policy journals.

**28 papers authored and presented at CPRsouth8/CPRafrica2013.**

### Publication:

Conference papers have been published on the Social Sciences Research Network website at <https://papers.ssrn.com> and some have been submitted to ITID, Telecommunications Policy, and Info for publication.



## 6. Project outcomes

As part of this project a knowledge mapping exercise, lead by Dr Sujata Gumage from LIRNE Asia and Mpho Moyo from RIA, was undertaken to understand the impact of the programme and how it might be optimized in future.

For this purpose it sets out to answer the following research questions:

- (1) What type of community is RIA in terms of mode, disciplinarity and research interests of community members
- (2) Is RIA a research network in terms of collaborations and citations to each other in their CPRafrica papers
- (3) Is RIA a community of practitioners in terms of their research practices? That is:
  - do community members consistently consult each other and use RIA as a platform to improve their practice
  - has RIA as a community developed a body of knowledge relating to their research and
  - does the community access and use those resources.

The section is organised as Mission and Theory of Change, Characteristics of the Community; Patterns of Co-authorship and Citations, Analysis of Outputs in relation to the Mission and the Theory of Change. All outputs are compared with comparable outputs for TPRC, EuroCPR and CPRsouth, the parallel ICT policy research networks from USA, Europe and Asia, respectively.

### 6.1 Method

The analysis is based on three datasets containing (a) titles and authors of papers presented at CPRafrica conferences 2010, 2011 and 2012 (b) names, educational qualifications and the organizational affiliation of paper presenters and resource persons at these three conferences and (c) a list references cited in all the papers presented at the three conferences.

The research themes were determined by analyzing the titles of the papers using Wordle. The mode of a researcher was determined to be Mode-1 if he/she was employed or associated with an academic or research institution where his or her main occupation was in research. Mode-2 researchers are those who are employed or associated with government, industry or non-governmental institutions whose main mission was not academic or research-oriented.

The discipline of a paper presenter or a resource person was deduced from his/her PhD research, if available, or the nature of the work as evident from designation and the organizational affiliation of the person. In the rare event that the above information is not available, the nature of the analysis used in the paper was used. The major disciplinary areas of relevance to this paper were Commerce, computer Science and Engineering, Law and Social science. Law was treated as separate entity for comparison with TPRC and EuroCPR where the law profession is heavily represented.

Patterns of co-authorship included the all coauthors of the papers presented at the three conferences. If there were three co-authors, three co-authorships were added to the dataset. Similarly four co-authors would lead to 6 co-authorships.

Patterns of citation concerned the pattern of citing other CPRafrica community members by the paper presenters. A CPRafrica community member is defined as anybody who served as paper presenter or a resource person at the 2010, 2011 and 2012 conferences. The list of citations for each paper is the list of references given at the end of each CPRafrica paper. In order to avoid an unnecessarily lengthy dataset, the citations were linked only to the first author of each paper.

## 6.2 Mission and the Implicit Theory of Change

The Mission of CPRafrica is to develop ICT policy research capacity in Africa through an annual conference which includes tutorials for emerging scholars and opportunities for junior to mid-career scholars to present research papers. The implicit *theory of change* is that CPRafrica will serve as a platform that brings together scholars from multiple disciplines but with an interest in ICT policy research domain, leading a community of scholars in terms of their research practices. According a definition of a *community of practice*, if RIA is a community of Practice, members of RIA community would (1) regularly consult each other and use community as a platform to improve their practice (2) develop a body of knowledge relating to their research and (3) access and use those resources.

The mission of CPRafrica is essentially the same as the mission of CPRsouth (Appendix 1, slide 2). TPRC and EuroCPR, perhaps reflecting their location in the developed world, are not so much about developing research capacity. TPRC and EuroCPR aim to bring together researchers and policymakers for cross-fertilization of ideas.

## 6.3 Characteristics of community members

The research interest of the CPRafrica community as evident by a Wordle and a word count of the titles are mobiles and Internet, the newer modes of communication (Appendix 1, Slides 3-5). Broadband, Competition and Rural vied for the third place at 10% of the keywords. CPRsouth's research interests are similar but EuroCPR's interest in Content aspects and TPRC's focus on Broadband reflect their developed status.

The majority of paper presenters or 80% can be characterized as Mode-1 researchers. The low rater rate of Mode-2 representation is evident in the other three conferences as well (TPRC, 22%; EuroCPR, 21% and CPRsouth, 21%; Appendix 1, Slide 6).

CPRafrica is indeed a multidisciplinary community of scholars with 41% having Computer Science and Engineering disciplinary backgrounds or interests. Commerce, Social Science and Law comprised 32%, 18% and 9% respectively (Appendix 1, Slide 7). This contrasts sharply with CPRsouth where distribution of paper presenters across Computer Science/Engineering, Commerce, Social Science and Law were 12%, 18%, 62% and 0%, respectively. While the analytical skills of Computer Science/engineering disciplines are of great value in research, it might be useful to give the community more exposure to the social science and legal methodologies.

## 6.4 Patterns of co-authorship

The patterns of collaboration are similar across the three conferences. Sixty six percent (66%) of the authors co-authored with one or more other researchers. Co-authorship rates were 78%, 71% and 66% in TPRC, EuroCPR and CPRsouth, respectively. Seventy-two percent of the co-authorships were between researchers within the same institution, with RIA, University of Nairobi and University of Cape Town (UCT) dominating. (Appendix I, Slides 8&9)

## 6.5 Patterns of Citations

Patterns of citation are different across the four conferences. TPRC has been in existence for 40 years and the collaboration and citation patterns among community members show a higher density. For example, for every first author of a paper in TPRC, we found citation to 2.2 other authors on average (i.e. the edge to node ratio in a citation network is 2.2 (See Appendix 1, Slides 10-11). In contrast, EuroCPR and CPRsouth shows edge to node ratios of Of 1.0 and 1.1, respectively.

The percent of authors citing another from the relevant conference community is 40%, 33%, 61% and 66% for the TPRC, EuroCPR, CPRsouth and CPRafrica, respectively. The edge to node ratio for TPRC at 2.2 depicts a higher rate of citation within the TPRC community with each author accounting for more than two within community citations on average. Although

EurocPR has the same percent of authors citing other authors in the community, its edge to ratio of 1.0 reflects a smaller number of citations. Although CPRafrica and CPRsouth are similar in the number of authors citing others in the community (at 61% and 66%, respectively) CPRafrica is different from CPRsouth in that the former shows a higher Edge-to-Node ratio of 1.7. A closer look at the distribution by institutional affiliation shows 52% of the citations are leading to RIA with University of Nairobi, LIRNEasia and Deloitte receiving 16%, 8% and 8%, respectively.

## **6.6 Assessing the Outputs of CPRafrica**

For a conference which has been in existence for only three years, CPRafrica's outputs in regard to the development of a community of 'research practitioners' is better than for CPRsouth which has been around for a slightly longer period of seven years. The reason is evident from the Wordle analysis of paper titles where the word Africa and ICT receive the highest rating. In contrast, the Wordle analysis of CPRsouth does not show Asia as a significant theme while the word India stands above the rest. Africa and ICT seem to be more of a unifying theme than Asia and ICT. The leading role played by RIA is also evident in the citation patterns where more than sixty percent of the citations by the community were citations to RIA authors.

CPRafrica has managed to build a community of researchers with RIA as the centre and University of Nairobi and University of Cape Town as supporting nodes. However, we don't have data on the success of the community in affecting policy regimes in their countries of influence.

## **6.7 Conclusions and Summary of Recommendations**

Judging by the co-authorship and citation patterns, CPRafrica has established itself as community of researchers with RIA as the Central node and University of Nairobi and University of Cape Town as supporting nodes. CPRafrica is a community largely made up researchers with Computer Science or Engineering and Commerce backgrounds or interests. Social science expertise seems to be weaker. The community seems to have converged on the issue of Mobile s and Internet in Africa. The datasets generated by RIA seem to be used by the community to produce research papers. (The analysis regarding the percent of papers produced using RIA data needs to be carried out). The research to policy role of the community is not evident.

In the future CPRafrica may consider:

- further capitalizing on the convergence of policy domains to develop a community of researchers across Africa;
- survey the efficacy of the researchers in taking research to policy, in countries outside of South Africa and Kenya, in particular;
- map the conference themes against policy developments in key countries across Africa to see if the conference is in sync with the real world.

## **7. Budget and expenditure**

As a result of the significant subsidisation of accommodation and venue costs by Infosys, there is an underspend of R143 815.28 on the budget. As RIA has not yet received confirmation of further funding of CPRafrica in 2014, but would like to fulfill its commitment to hosting the CPRafrica/CPRsouth meeting in Africa in 2014, it requests an extension of this project to June 2014 to enable it to expend the remaining funds on venue and travel deposits for the joint CPRsouth meeting in September 2014.

## Appendix 1

### 8. Overall Assessment and Recommendations

Feedback from evaluation forms disseminated at the end of each day's proceedings indicates that delegates found the conference to be of a high standard overall:

SESSION:	PAPER TITLE/ SPEAKER:	AVERAGE (MAX. 5):
Opening	Ashok Jhunjunwala (CPRsouth)	4.4
	Alison Gillwald (CPRafrica)	4.5
	Anindya Chatterjee (IDRC)	4.2
	Ravina Aggarwal (Ford foundation)	4.2
Session 1: State of Technology, Policy and Implementation of Financial Inclusion in India	Supriya Singh (Australia)	4.5
	Ashok Jhunjunwala (India)	4.4
	Samit Ghosh (India)	4.3
Session 2: Mobiles and Money	Chair: Ashok Jhunjunwala (India)	4.3
	Discussant: Supriya Singh (Australia)	4.5
	Mobile banking services in the East African Community (EAC): Challenges to the existing legislative and regulatory frameworks in the EAC - Joseph Nyaga* (Kenya)	3.6
	Mobile Money and the informal business sector in Africa: Bridging the financial gap - Presented by Ali Ndiwalana (Uganda); co-authored with Mariama Deen-Swarrray (South Africa/Sierra Leone), Christoph Stork (South Africa/Germany)	3.8
	Technology Enabled Financial Inclusion and Evidence-Based Policy for the Underbanked: A study of Remote Indigenous Australia - Vinita Godinho (Australia)	4.4
	Technology Enabled Financial Inclusion and Evidence-Based Policy for the Underbanked: A study of Remote Indigenous Australia	
Session 3: Gender in ICT policy and regulation	Chair: Marcio Iorio Aranha (Brazil)	3.9
	Discussant: Dorothy Okello (Uganda)	4.3
	Lifting the veil on ICT gender indicators in Africa - Presented by Mariama Deen-Swarrray (South Africa/Sierra Leone); co-authored with Alison Gillwald (South Africa) and Ashleigh Morrell (South Africa)	4.1
	Can women benefit from cyberspace as a public space? - Luke Younghoon Chang(SouthKorea)	3.3
	How gender is embedded in the national ICT policy of Malawi - Frank	3.6

	Makoza* (South Africa)	
Session 4: Drivers of Policy change	Chair: Ravina Aggarwal (India)	3.9
	Discussant: Helani Galpaya (Sri Lanka)	4.1
	The Future of Broadband in Africa - Presented by Christoph Stork (South Africa/Germany); co-authored with Enrico Calandro (South Africa/Italy) and Ranmalee Gamage (Sri Lanka)	4.2
	Mobile Internet as the key driver to Internet growth in Kenya - Presented by Nyambura Ndung'u (Kenya); co-authored with Timothy Waema (Kenya)	3.8
	Perceptions of Senegalese Telecommunications Policy Experts on Factors Affecting the Policy Reform in the Sector - Cheikh Drame (Senegal)	3.7
Session 5: Gender and other divides	Chair: Ang Peng Hwa (Singapore)	3.9
	Discussant: Rohan Samarajiva (Sri Lanka)	4.4
	Separating myth from reality: Do location and gender matter for mobile ownership? - Presented by Ranmalee Gamage (Sri Lanka); co-authored with Sriganesh Lokanathan (Sri Lanka)	3.6
	Gender and entrepreneurship in the informal sector: an African perspective - Presented by Mpho Moyo (South Africa/Zimbabwe); co-authored by Mariama Deen-Swaray (South Africa/Sierra Leone)	3.9
	Attracting and Keeping Bangladeshi Women in the ICT Profession - Presented by Jude Genilo (Bangladesh/Philippines); co-authored by Monami Haque (Bangladesh) and Marium Akther (Bangladesh)	3.5
Session 6: Mobiles and Money	Chair: Abiodun Jagun (Nigeria)	4.0
	Discussant: Reg Coutts (Australia)	4.0
	Comparative Analysis of ICT Regulation Frameworks: A Study of Seven Countries - Presented by Giri Hallur (India); co-authored by Dikshant Wadwa (India)	3.7
	International Spectrum Management Regime: A Case of Regulatory Lock-in for the Developing Countries? - Mohamed El-Moghazi* (Egypt)	3.8
	A cross-national analysis of the impact of bureaucratic structures of the regulatory authorities on the VoIP regulation - Moinul Zaber* (USA/Bangladesh)	3.7
	Challenges in Promotion of Universal ICT Access Services in Rural Malawi - Tawonga Kayira* (Malawi)	3.5
Session 7: What works and what does not	Chair: Koesmarihati Sugondo (Indonesia)	3.7
	Discussant: Kameshnee Naidoo (South Africa)	4.0

	Sustainability of Government initiated (ICT) Information and Communication Technology projects for development: A Comparative study on Malaysia and India - Jitendra Kumar Nayak* (Malaysia/India)	3.5
	The relevance of telecenters in the delivery of government services: Learnings from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka - Presented by Ranjula Senaratna-Perera (Sri Lanka); co-authored by Ayesha Zainudeen (Sri Lanka) and Helani Galpaya (Sri Lanka)	3.9
	An Innovative ICT approach to evaluate and enhance delivery of Government of Tamil Nadu advisory messages to farmers - Presented by Jayalakshmi Umadikar (India); co-authored by Ashok Jhunjunwala (India) and Suma Prashant (India)	3.9
	ICT- Enabled Treatment Adherence and Follow-up System towards Successful Implementation of Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), India - Sathya Priya Kittusami (India) et al.	3.9
Session 8: Benefits of using ICT	Chair: Myeong-Cheol Park (South Korea)	4.1
	Discussant: Ben Akoh (Nigeria)	3.9
	The Impacts of Fibre-Optic Broadband on the Value Chain of the Tourism Sector in Kenya - Presented by Charles Katua (Kenya); co-wuthored by Timothy Waema (Kenya)	3.9
	Do accesses and productive uses of mobile telephony connect to income benefits? A case study on Teleuse@BOP4 survey in Indonesia - Ibrahim Kholilul Rohman* (Sweden/Indonesia)	4.0
	Contextual assessment of adoption and use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) by small businesses in Lagos, Nigeria - Fortune Nwaiwu* (Nigeria)	3.6
	Motivations, concerns and strategies of Facebook users in Iran - Elaheh Shabani* (Iran); presented by Luke Younghoon Chang (SouthKorea)	3.6
Session 9: Expert Policy/Regulatory Panel on the use of evidence	<b>Moderator:</b> Helani Galpaya	
	Rajendra Kumar (India)	4.3
	Abiodun Jagun (Nigeria)	4.2
	Monica Kerrets Makau (Kenya)	4.2
	Giuditta de Prato (Spain)	4.1
Session 10: Mobiles and Money	<b>Chair: Tim Waema (Kenya)</b>	4.0
	<b>Discussant: Enrico Calandro (South Africa/Italy)</b>	4.3
	The gap between mobile application developers and the poor consumers: Lessons from Kenya - Presented by Tonny Omwansa (Kenya); co-authored by Angela Crandall (Kenya)	3.9
	ICT Applications for Employability Enhancement: An Asian Case Study - Yvonne Loh* (Singapore)	3.9

	Understanding Mobile Phone Based Livestock (Cattle) Management and information System for beef fattening project which Impact on poverty alleviation of beneficiaries: A pilot Study and innovation from Bangladesh - Hasib Ahsan* (Bangladesh)	3.8
	Upland high school students as information providers - Jaime Manalo IV* (Philippines)	3.9
Session 11	<b>Moderator:</b> Sunil Abraham (Asia)	4.6
	Marcio Iorio Aranha (Latin America)	4.1
	Alison Gillwald (Africa)	4.4
	Jean-Paul Simon (Europe)	4.2
	Rohan Samarajiva (Asia-Pacific)	4.5